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URBAN DISTRICT OF ROYTON.

the  
**Annual Report**  
of the  
**Medical Officer of Health**  
and  
**Chief Public Health Inspector**  
for the year      **1972**

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ROYTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council 1971 - 1972

Councillor Mrs. E. Strivens

Health Committee 1971 - 1972

Councillor G.L. Buckley J.P. Chairman

Councillor J.L. Hartle, Vice-Chairman

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" W. Taylor

Medical Officer of Health

Gilbert R. Brackenridge M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.

Town Hall, Royton

Tel. No. 061-624-5271

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

Joan M. Curtis, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. M.F.C.M.

Chief Public Health Inspector

C. Buckley, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

R. Miller, M.A.P.H.I.

(Appointed 31-1-72)

Meat Inspectors

John Salt, M.A.M.I., M.Inst.M., A.R.S.H.

John B. Smith, M.A.M.I., M.Inst.M., A.R.S.H.

Smoke Control Officer

J. Spence

Clerk/Typist

Mrs. A. Settle



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Public Health Department,  
Town Hall,  
ROYTON.

October, 1973.

To: The Chairman and Members of the  
Royton Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Madam, and Gentlemen,

In accordance with paragraph 15(5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations 1959, I submit this, my annual report on the Public Health and allied services in the District during 1972. I must advise members that this may well be the last such report presented to your authority. It is possible that an abbreviated report for 1973 may be presented before 31st March 1974, or that a report for 1973 and the first quarter of 1974 may be presented to the Oldham Metropolitan District as the successor authority.

I would remind members that the "Annual Report" has a long and honourable history. It is not intended as a comprehensive account or detailed treatise on all possible aspects of health care, but rather for record purposes - partly as a statistical record; partly to give an outline of the general problem of the health services in the district; partly a synoptic account of the workings of the services. It is a record of things as they were - not necessarily as one would have wished them to be. It serves to provide the basic facts for any form of research on social or demographic conditions of the District - changes in population, births, deaths, housing conditions, water supply and the like. Availability of such information is a pre-requisite of any form of ordered society, regardless of economic or political development. I hope that our legislators in their re-casting of our Local Government and Health Service systems will have sufficient wisdom to insist upon the annual publication of such basic demographic data to be available not only to members of the authority, but, as now, to the public and the press.

The estimated mid-year population of the District was 20,670, an increase of 365 on the April, 1971 census. In the 1891 census there were 12,568 people enumerated in the district. By 1911 this had grown to 17,069 and it remained relatively steady for 20 years. It then declined however from 1931 to 1961 when the population was 14,476. In the past decade therefore there has been an increase of some 40% in population size, and I would particularly draw your attention to the table showing comparison of the 1961 and 1971 population by main age groups. This indicates that the growth has been especially in the younger age groups. While there has been a slight rise in the total of elderly, the proportion of those of pensionable age has dropped from 15.5 to 12.5%. This population change reflects the changing character of the district and the result of major new housing development.

It may be however that the peak of expansion has now passed, as the total of 374 births is less than that of recent years. But both crude birth rate (18.1) and the adjusted rate (15.2) are above the National rate of 14.8 per 1,000. Both infant mortality and stillbirth rates were very low. The total of deaths (242) also showed some increase over 1971 figures, giving a crude rate of 11.7 and adjusted rate of 15.7 to compare with a National rate of 12.1 per 1,000.

There was a substantial decrease in notifications of infectious disease. The majority of the measles cases were notified in the first half of the year. No cases of dysentery or food poisoning were notified and one could regard the overall incidence of infectious disease as satisfactorily low.

During the year 274 new properties were completed in the District, 4 properties demolished as unfit and 2 closed. The Council has continued with its policy of encouraging, where practicable, the improvement of older properties by use of Standard and Improvement grants. However with the growth of new residential property in the District it is now a matter of urgency that the Council proceed with the reconstruction of its Sewage Works and for renovation of the Sewerage system - members will be aware that the River Board consider the quality of effluent discharged to the River Irk quite unsatisfactory.

In his report Mr. Buckley, your Chief Public Health Inspector, makes reference to the excellent co-operation obtained from the public in the Clean Air programme, and to the continuing arrangement with Middleton Municipal Borough for the disposal of refuse at the Middleton incinerator.

With less than 6 months to go before the new Local Government Districts and the new Area Health Authorities come into existence, I must remind members that much vital work is still to be done if the benefits of both forms of re-organisation are to be achieved. During the past year your Officers had of necessity to spend a considerable proportion of their time in preparatory work for a reasonably smooth transfer of executive control to the new Authorities. However, I suspect that it may be some considerable time after 1st April before effective new working relationships can be created, and the re-aligned spheres of responsibility understood by members of the new Authorities, the staff they control, and, most importantly, the public they seek to serve. If the new Authorities are to be given a chance to function effectively it will be essential for all concerned - members, staff and public - to accept that they will not create Utopia: that patience, hard work, tolerance and a sense of humour will all be necessary if the new Authorities are to "come alive" and not remain a mere administrative framework.



In concluding this, possibly my final report, I would thank not only present members of the Health Committee, but your predecessors over the years for the close interest you have taken in the Health Department. I thank not only Mr. Ramsden, and Mr. Buckley, but also other past and present Officers of the Council who have worked with me for their assistance and support. I have considered it a privilege to contribute to the corporate life of Royton and I hope it will continue to prosper as part of the Oldham Metropolitan District.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Councillors,

Your Obedient Servant,

G.R. BRACKENRIDGE

Medical Officer of Health

### General Statistics

Area in Acres		2,149
Population	=	Census in 1961
		Census in 1971
		Registrar-General
		Estimate 1972
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1971		7,422
Rateable value		£709,878
Sum represented by penny rate		£6,558

### Conditions of Locality

The Urban District Council was constituted in 1894, and took the place of the Local Government Board which had been in existence since 1863. The Council consists of fifteen members; the district being divided into five wards (Dogford, Dryclough, Haggate, Heyside and Thornham), with three Councillors representing each ward.

The District is situated in the south east of Lancashire on the lower slopes of the Pennines, and is bounded upon the north by the County Borough of Rochdale and on the south by the County Borough of Oldham. The eastern boundary adjoins the Urban District of Crompton and to the west lie the Urban District of Chadderton and the Borough of Middleton.

The number of cotton mills has declined and the cotton trade has lost its status as the principal industry in the district. Light engineering in its various forms has now taken precedence.

## VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births (Total) ..... 374

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Legitimate .....	173	176
Illegitimate .....	12	13

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population:-

Crude Rate .....	18.1
Adjusted Rate .....	15.2

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births .....	7
Stillbirths .....	1
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live and still births .....	3
Total live and still births .....	375
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year) .....	4

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Legitimate .....	-	3
Illegitimate .....	-	1

Infant Mortality Rates:-

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births .....	11
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births .....	9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	40
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) .....	11
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) .....	11
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths) .....	13
Maternal Mortality (including abortion).....	NIL
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths .....	NIL
Total Deaths (All ages) .....	242

Death Rate per 1,000 population:-

Crude Rate .....	11.7
Adjusted Rate .....	15.7

Principal causes of death:-

1. Diseases of the heart and circulation .....	84
2. Respiratory diseases .....	41
3. Cancer (all sites) .....	40
4. Cerebrovascular disease .....	39



# SYNOPSIS OF CENSUS 1961 & 1971 RETURNS

The following table shows the proportion of population falling into major working and dependant groups as calculated from the 1961 and 1971 Census tables.

		1961		1971	
Total Population (Both Sexes)		14,475	%	20,390	%
Child Population	Pre-School Children (Under age 5)	1,100	7.5	2,055	10
	School children (5-14)	2,135	14.5	3,315	16.5
	Total children Under 15	3,235	22.0	5,370	26.5
Males 15-64 "Male Working" Population		4,540	31.0	6,390	31.5
Females	15 - 44 Representative Population "	2,780	19.0	4,315	21
	45 - 59	1,665	11.5	1,715	3.5
Elderly Persons	Females 60 & over	1,560	10.5	1,860	9
	Males 65 & over	670	5.0	735	3.5
	Total "Pensionable"	2,230	15.5	2,595	12.5

The above table does show the changing patterns of the local population in the 10 years 1961 - 1971 with a substantial increase, both absolute and relative of the younger age groups, and a declining proportion of the population of pensionable age.



1971 CENSUS  
ANALYSIS OF HOUSEHOLDS/DWELLINGS IN DISTRICT

POPULATION			20,390	
"Households"	Total		7,060	%
	Owner/Occupied		5,120	72.5
	Local Authority Owned		1,285	18.5
	Rented Unfurnished		605	8.5
	Other Types Tenure		55	0.5
"Households"	Total		7,060	%
	Without Use of	Hot Water System	330	4.5
		Fixed Bath	720	10
		W.C.	25	0.5
	With exclusive use of hot water, fixed bath and inside F.W.C.		5,915	84

Comparative Table of Principal Vital Statistics

		1972	1971	1967	1962	1952
Live Births	No.	374	436	346	305	209
	Adjusted ) Rate )	15.2	24.5	22.9	21.5	14
Stillbirths	No.	1	9	5	3	4
	Rate	3	20	14.0	9.7	19.0
Total Live and Stillbirths	No.	375	445	351	308	213
Total Infant Deaths	No.	4	6	7	7	11
	Rate	11	14	20.2	23.0	53
Maternal Deaths	No.	-	-	-	-	-
	Rate	-	-	-	-	-
Total Deaths	No.	242	206	207	211	226
	Rate	15.7	12.8	14.0	16.0	15.9

Infant Mortality 1972

Cause of Death	Under One Day	One Day to One Week	One Week to 1 Month	1 Month to 1 Year	Total Under 1 Year
Obstruction and Hernia	-	-	-	-	2
Birth Injury	-	-	-	-	1
Perinatal Mortality	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	-	-	-	-	4

# Deaths By Causation

Causes	M	F	1972 Total
Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	-	1	1
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity Etc.	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	2	2	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	4	2	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	7	4	11
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	4	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	3	-	3
Other Malignant Neoplasms	5	5	10
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	-	1	1
Diabetes Mellitus	1	2	3
Other Endocrine Etc. Diseases	1	-	1
Anaemias	1	1	2
Other Diseases of Nervous System	2	-	2
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	4	5
Hypertensive Disease	4	1	5
Ischaemic Heart Disease	42	20	62
Other Forms of Heart Disease	4	8	12
Cerebrovascular Disease	12	17	29
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	4	6	10
Influenza	1	-	1
Pneumonia	6	8	14
Bronchitis and Emphysema	13	8	21
Asthma	-	1	1

Continued.....

Deaths by Causation - Continued

Causes	M	F	1972 Total
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	3	4
Peptic Ulcer	2	1	3
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	1	2	3
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	-	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	-	2	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	2	2	4
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	-	2	2
Congenital Anomalies	1	1	2
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour Etc.	-	1	1
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	-	1	1
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	-	1	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	1	3
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	1	-	1
Total All Causes	129	113	242



Deaths - By Age Groups

Years	M	F	1972	1971	1967	1962
Under 1	-	4	4	6	7	7
1 - 4	1	1	2	-	2	1
5 - 14	-	1	1	1	1	-
15 - 24	-	2	2	2	1	-
25 - 34	2	1	3	1	2 )	7 )
35 - 44	5	4	9	4		
45 - 54	9	5	14	14	46 )	51 )
55 - 64	23	14	37	46		
65 - 74	51	32	83	56	69	79
Over 75	38	49	87	77	79	66
Totals	129	113	242	206	207	211

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES - 1972

The full revised list of diseases notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health is now as follows:-

Anthrax	Paratyphoid Fever
Cholera	Plague
Diphtheria	Poliomyelitis (Acute)
Dysentery	Relapsing Fever
Encephalitis (Acute)	Scarlet Fever
Food Poisoning	Smallpox
Infective Jaundice	Tetanus
Leprosy	Tuberculosis
Leptospirosis	Typhoid Fever
Malaria	Typhus
Measles	Whooping Cough
Meningitis (Acute)	Yellow Fever
Opthalmia Neonatorum	

## Statistics

The following tables show the number of cases of infectious diseases notified, age groups, and a comparison with notifications in previous years.

Notifiable Diseases	Total Cases At All Ages	Total Notified Cases in Age Groups									
		0+	1+	3+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	65 and Over	Age not Known
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective) Jaundice )	5	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-
Measles	98	3	35	29	27	4	-	-	-	-	-
Meningitis (Acute)	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet) Fever )	16	-	-	5	9	1	-	1	-	-	-
Tuber- ) culosis)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
Whooping) Cough )	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	125	3	36	35	36	9	-	5	1	-	-

COMPARISON INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases	1972	1971	1967	1962
Dysentery	-	5	35	38
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-
Inf. Jaundice (c)	5	13	-	-
Measles	98	189	231	49
Meningitis (Acute)	2	3	-	-
Scarlet Fever	16	11	21	6
Tuberculosis	4	3	2	2
Whooping Cough	-	5	3	-
TOTALS	125	229	292	97

Reference

(c) Notifiable from 1st June, 1968.

Diphtheria

Although it is now twenty three years since the last case of diphtheria occurred in the district, the occasional small outbreaks reported in the country serve as a reminder that for our present freedom from this disease, we are primarily dependant on the maintenance of a high level of active immunisation in the child population.



### Dysentery

There was a decrease from 5 to Nil cases in the prevalence of this disease in the district as compared with 1971. This disease is generally recognised to serve as a fairly sensitive index of local standards of food preparation and personal hygiene. Most cases are fortunately mild, but the disease has a considerable nuisance value, and involves Public Health Department staff and the laboratory services in considerable work in collecting and examination of specimens.

### Food Poisoning

There were no cases notified in the district in 1972.

### Measles

This year there was a decrease in the cases of measles from 189 in 1971 to 98 in 1972. The majority were mild and all were in children of pre-school or early school age group, but the total is disappointing in view of ready availability of measles vaccination.

### Poliomyelitis

No case occurred in the district during the year, and even the most convinced critic of immunisation must find it difficult to demonstrate reasons other than large-scale vaccination for the drastic decline in national incidence of this disease in the past 13 years.

### Scarlet Fever

16 Cases were notified in the district during the year. Generally speaking the causative organism has lost a good deal of its former virulence and being sensitive to a wide range of chemo-therapeutic drugs, the sporadic cases now reported are of a mild character.

### Smallpox

There were no cases of this disease during the year. Only by constant vigilance on the part of Port and Airport Health Authorities can occasional outbreaks of this disease in Britain be avoided.

### Whooping Cough

No cases were notified during the year. Assuming that parents of young children are prepared to make use of modern immunological technique, this potentially dangerous infection should never reach major proportions.

# TUBERCULOSIS

## NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1972

	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
Age Periods	Resp.		Non-Resp.		Resp.		Non-Resp.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Years								
0 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 45	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
45 - 65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	3		1		-		-	

The number of cases of tuberculosis remaining on the register at 31st December, 1972 was:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Respiratory	9	11	20
Non-Respiratory	4	2	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	13	13	26

This represents a net decrease of 2 cases in the year.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH AND ALLIED SERVICES  
FOR THE AREA

The following services are now administered by the Lancashire County Council through the No. 14 Health Divisional Office at "Tylon", Middleton Road, Chadderton.

1. Maternity and Child Health Service
2. Midwifery Services
3. Health Visiting Service
4. District Nursing Service
5. Vaccination and Immunisation
6. Ambulance Service
7. "Care" and "After Care" Services
8. The School Health Services

Clinics

Following its reconstruction in 1968/1969 the Milton Street Clinic is one of the most modern in the district with well fitted examination and treatment rooms. There is a double dental surgery, and a sound-insulated room for special hearing tests.

Regular sessions of the following clinics are held at Milton Street, Royton as follows:-

Ante-natal	-	Every Wednesday afternoon at 2.00 p.m.
Child Health and Maternity	-	Every Monday and Thursday at 2.00 p.m.



### Health Visitors and School Nurses

Three full-time and one part-time health visitor/school nurses are now employed together with one school/clinic nurse, all being based at the Milton Street Clinic.

### Midwifery Service

Three domiciliary midwives serve the district. The ante-natal clinic is held at the school clinic, Milton Street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2.00 p.m. The midwives are:-

Mrs. A.A. Cheetham,	Chamber Road, Shaw	Tel. No. 749-7301
Mrs. R. Hooton,	c/o 6 Elizabeth Ave, Royton	Tel. No. 633-1096
Miss A. Turner,	54 Milton Street, Royton	Tel. No. 624-5669

### District Nursing Service

Nursing staff serving the district routinely are:-

Mrs. B. Moran,	29 Turfland Ave, Royton	Tel. No. 633-4579
Miss S. Todd,	43 Albert Street, Royton	Tel. No. 624-2896
Mrs. B. Taylor (SEN)	43 Taunton Road, Chadderton	-

The services of two male district charge nurses Mr. J.J. Bolesand and Mr. S. Smith are available for certain cases, and there are also relief nurses serving Royton and adjacent districts.

### Vaccination and Immunisation

The present recommended schedule of Immunisation is that all young infants shall be given 3 doses of Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisation, together with 3 doses of oral Poliomyelitis vaccine between 6 and 14 months of age. Booster doses are given at intervals later. B.C.G. Vaccine (against Tuberculosis) is offered to Tuberculin-negative school children at about 13 years of age.



Rubella (German Measles) Vaccine is recommended for girls between 11 and 13 years of age.

Arrangements for such immunisation may be made either to the school or with Local General Practitioners.

### Ambulances

The ambulance service is administered by the Health Division No. 14, ambulances being under radio-control from a control centre at Whitefield (766-6666). The district is served by vehicles based on Crompton and Middleton ambulance stations.

### Tuberculosis

The Chest Clinic is situated in the Oldham and District General Hospital where all suspected cases of Tuberculosis are referred.

### School Health Service

The Divisional Medical Officer and Medical Officer (Departmental) are also School Medical Officers. Clinics are held at Milton Street, Royton as follows:-

Minor Ailments	-	Every Monday and Thursday morning
*Ophthalmic	-	Alternate Monday mornings
*Dental	-	Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning, Wednesday afternoon and Friday morning.
* By appointment		

### Hospital Service

Hospitals normally utilised by patients from Royton are:-

General and Maternity Cases	-	Oldham and District General Hospital
	-	Oldham Royal Infirmary
Infectious Diseases	-	Monsall Hospital, Manchester

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Since 1st April, 1972 responsibility for the following services has been transferred to the Social Services Department.

- (a) Former Children's Department services.
- (b) The Mental Health Services.
- (c) The Home Help Service.
- (d) Care of Elderly and Handicapped in the Community.
- (e) The Day Nursery Service.
- (f) Convalescent Care.

The Divisional Director of Social Services is currently located at:-

Social Services  
Division 8 Offices,  
Prospect House,  
Main Road,  
Oldham.

Public Health Department,  
Town Hall,  
Royton, Lancs.

October, 1973.

Mr. Chairman, Madam, and Gentlemen,

The Smoke Control programme from a practical point of view has been completed on schedule. There still remains the work of completing the financial claims and returns. However it is pleasing that with concentrated effort from both the Council and members of the public it has been possible to keep to what has been a very tight schedule, and to finish the scheme on time. One other pleasing aspect of this scheme is that although there has been over the years a few dissidents to smoke control there has never been sufficient opposition as to oppose the making of the various Smoke Control Orders.

The general public are to be congratulated on the way they have accepted the changes involved in heating their homes and their readiness to become involved in progress. I am sure the benefits being seen nowadays by the removal of some of the pollutants from the atmosphere makes all that effort worthwhile. Complacency however must not now take over. The example having been set, progress must be carried forward by making every effort to resist the ever present temptation to have bonfires in the yards and gardens.

Reference was made in the last Annual Report to the trial scheme of the bin liner scheme. The figures produced at the end of the scheme proved satisfactorily that the advantages outweighed the disadvantages and it is pleasing to report that the Council favoured the scheme being extended throughout the town. Unfortunately However the workmen were not as accommodating and following further discussions the Council decided not to proceed with such a modernisation of refuse collections.

The year saw the beginning of the preparation for the re-organisation of local government. This has necessitated a number of officers spending many hours of their time in collating information, making and presenting reports and also in additional committee work.

Continued.....



Many it would seem have grave doubts on the interpretation of amalgamation to these it would seem that the nearer to 1984 we get the nearer Big Brother seems to appear. If central government was firmly of the opinion that local government had to be changed it would perhaps have made for a much more uniform approach if central government had laid down precise guide lines.

It is as yet uncertain whether this will be the last of the Annual Reports for this authority. Certainly should there be one to follow it must of necessity be on a reduced scale if for no other reason than that the facts and figures will not be available before the date of amalgamation.

Many changes have taken place over the last decade, not the least of which have been:-

1. The abolition of all waste water closets.
2. The demolition of many sub-standard houses.
3. The provision of a better refuse collection and disposal service.
4. The removal of much atmospheric pollution by the creation of Smoke Control Orders.

It is hoped that anticipated changes in the future will be allowed and encouraged to come to fruition.

In closing I thank all members and officers who have aided the department during the year. To the staff of the Health Department I most sincerely thank them for the work they have done and the help they have afforded me. To Dr. Brackenridge I record my grateful thanks and appreciation for his support and guidance during the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Madam, and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

C. BUCKLEY

Chief Public Health Inspector



## SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

The town now has nine confirmed smoke control areas.

The following table sets out the progress in this field.

Area	No. of Properties	Date of Operation	
1. Flake Lane	334	November	1959
2. Oozewood	268	September	1963
3. Thornham	1100	December	1967
4. R.U.D.C. No. 4 Area	732	November	1968
5. R.U.D.C. No. 5 Area	1459	November	1969
6. R.U.D.C. No. 6 Area	1139	April	1971
7. R.U.D.C. No. 7 Area	1053	December	1971
8. R.U.D.C. No. 8 Area	1025	December	1972
9. R.U.D.C. No. 9 Area	87	November	1972

It is pleasing to report that progress has been maintained in this facet of our work, and that the programme has been completed on time. The financial details have of course yet to be concluded.

In order to comply with the Clean Air Act many existing firegrates have had to be converted. Grants have been available to the owner or tenant of properties needing conversion, totalling 7/10th of the approved costs of the reasonable conversions. 3/10 from the local authority and 4/10 from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

In areas where a large number of conversions are necessary, this can put a severe strain on the finances of a small authority and it is pleasing to note that since staff increases have been made, the Council tentatively agreed to consider one area each year for the programme to be completed within seven years. (1973)

In 1969 however a fresh look was taken at the remaining areas to be surveyed. The Council accepted a report put before them in which it was proposed that the four remaining areas should be redesigned to form three areas. This was possible because of the experience gained over the past few years since the adoption of the plan to consider one smoke control area each year. It was also necessary because of changes made in the town, principally by the closure of the railway, the track of which originally formed boundaries of two smoke control areas. By this change it was possible to complete the programme by 1972 and not 1973 as stated previously.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

### Measurement

Various methods are available depending on what particular constituent is to be measured. In common with the surrounding districts, Royton is a member of the South East Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee and use the daily volumetric type of instrument.

Briefly, with the volumetric instrument air is drawn through a chemical solution, which retains the sulphur contents of the air. The quantity of the air passing through the instrument is also measured and a positive resultant figure is achieved. An attachment is incorporated with this instrument, which filters the air drawn into it, giving what is known as a "smoke stain", the results of the volumetric apparatus are collated each day.

Individual findings are subject to so many variable factors that a true interpretation of results in any district can only be based on repeated observations at a large number of points over a period of years. Nor can the results in any one district be fairly related to those in another, unless, amongst other things, the siting of the instruments are fully comparable. It is the practice in interpreting the results, to compare summer and winter periods with the like periods.

From the figures shown one can see an appreciable reduction in the atmospheric pollution, and it is pleasing to be able to see such results being achieved. Perhaps what is more important is the fact that members of the general public are becoming more aware of the improvement in the atmosphere.

The following table shows the readings obtained for each month from 1966 onwards from the instrument located at the sewage works, Royton, and at the Town Hall.

Volumetric Apparatus

Average Sulphur Dioxide Content Measured in

Microgrammes per Cubic Metre

Site - Sewage Works

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134	138	94	127
1967	137	121	76	59	90	128	94	112	135	125	178	159
1968	117	102	80	115	91	77	87	99	99	101	105	140
1969	123	163	111	80	84	83	78	87	76	-	102	126
1970	105	95	129	77	86	67	61	86	80	91	84	99
1971	101	102	67	-	-	-	63	67	85	97	100	93
1972	135	87	76	51	48	61	63	47	69	63	101	108

Average Smoke Content

Measured in Microgrammes per Cubic Metre

Site - Sewage Works

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	155	181	176
1967	267	145	62	77	61	78	42	57	81	93	296	150
1968	217	109	118	112	97	55	42	46	62	78	137	225
1969	193	184	92	75	49	33	26	43	43	-	72	121
1970	83	48	58	34	24	22	12	26	35	39	28	58
1971	57	49	26	-	-	-	10	13	19	25	59	64
1972	38	37	16	8	18	14	17	8	20	10	38	45



Average Sulphur Dioxide Content Measured in  
Microgrammes per Cubic Metre

Site - Public Health Department

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1970	213	203	224	134	102	76	78	196	117	151	189	285
1971	244	238	179	-	-	-	93	101	160	156	193	212
1972	175	200	140	98	112	103	82	70	129	131	151	158

Average Smoke Content  
Measured in Microgrammes per Cubic Metre

Site - Public Health Department

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1970	159	157	145	80	52	36	29	48	100	127	155	272
1971	192	155	126	-	-	-	24	42	74	55	113	112
1972	77	67	62	37	41	38	25	29	68	54	80	78



## WATER SUPPLY

The Urban District is supplied with water by the West Pennine Water Board from their moorland gathering ground on the Pennine Range to the north east of Oldham. Royton is fed from the Piethorn and Hanging Lees reservoirs and all supplies are treated for pH correction and then chlorinated. The West Pennine Water Board take weekly bacteriological samples from these two sources and in addition chemical samples are taken quarterly. Further samples are taken for bacteriological examination from premises throughout the whole area supplied by the West Pennine Water Board.

The water supply contains natural fluoride in the proportion of 0.1 to 0.3 P.P.M.

During the year there has been several occasions when the inhabitants have experienced receiving a dirty water supply. On these occasions the West Pennine Water Board have been notified and the particular mains have been cleansed.

There are, however, a number of properties in the district which are supplied with water from private wells and springs. These premises, 15 in number, are situated in the more isolated parts of Royton, at Thorp, Royley Clough, and Heyside (Bull Cote Lane.) In the case of supplies from these isolated wells, advice on the usage of the water was given.

## SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

Sewage is treated at the Council's Sewage Disposal Works at Streetbridge in detritus and precipitation tanks, afterwards passing through the percolating filters to humus tanks and thence the effluent is discharged into the River Irk. Sludge drying beds are provided. The only areas of the district without a proper drainage system are isolated farm communities and a few domestic properties.

Negotiations are in hand to reconstruct the existing sewage works it is anticipated an early start will now be possible.

## MORTUARY

In 1965 the existing mortuary was reconstructed and modernised, this included additional facilities necessary in these establishments, i.e. refrigerated cabinets and a separate viewing room.

Shortly after this modernisation was completed Crompton Urban District Council requested the opportunity to share the mortuary facilities at Royton. This was agreed and further minor alterations were made.

The capacity of the mortuary sufficient for the needs of the two authorities has been given as six. During the year under review the total number of bodies recorded being received was 78.

## FACTORIES

45 Inspections were made during the year. These factories were in the main found to comply with the requirements of the Act.

### FACTORY ACT INSPECTIONS

1. The Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health  
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

PREMISES  (1)	Number on Register  (2)	Number of		
		Inspections  (3)	Written Notices  (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted  (5)
* (1)	10	4	-	-
* (2)	79	41	-	-
* (3)	-	-	-	-
Total	89	45	-	-

- \* (1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.
- \* (2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority.
- \* (3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers' premises).

## 2. OUTWORK

Section 133				Section 134		
Nature of Work	No. of Out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (C)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions of failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<u>Wearing Apparel</u>						
Making etc.	6	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	-	-	-	-	-



## PUBLIC CLEANSING

The cleansing department comprises the following vehicles and personnel:-

- 1 - Ford/Eagle Compressload 5
- 1 - Dennis Paxit 35 cu. yd.
- 1 - Shelvoke & Drewery 20 cu. yd.
- 1 - Shelvoke & Drewery 18 cu. yd. (for paper collection)
- 1 - Seddon Container Unit 4000s
- 1 - Part-time use of 990 tractor (Surveyor's Department)
- 4 - Drivers
- 13 - Workmen are engaged as refuse collectors
- 2 - Workmen one acting as tip man and one as a paper baler

The drivers of the vehicles were transferred from the Surveyor's Department to the Health Department during 1971 thus completing the change-over of the refuse collection service which had begun several years earlier. Another improvement to the service was that of promoting one of the drivers to a working foreman. This has been of great benefit to the department as a whole.

During 1969 it was felt the time had come to take urgent steps to find some alternative method for the disposal of household refuse. The tipping area was filling up at an alarming rate and the outcome of the joint authority action could only come to fruition in a minimum of five to six years time. (This is the building of an incinerator to be used by a number of existing authorities.)

After many discussions it was agreed with Middleton Corporation that we enter into a contract with them to dispose of our combustible refuse at their incinerator at a cost of £2.2.0d. to be adjusted by agreement annually. At the present time this figure has risen to £3 per ton. The contract was to run in the first instance for a period of 6 years with an option to extend at the end of that time.

Actual disposal at the Middleton Plant for 1972 was 4707 tons 0 cwts 2 qrs. of debris delivered to the plant, this shows an increase on the previous year of 257 tons.



This new venture of working in co-operation with another authority has over the last three years proved to be a viable project and of great benefit to both parties and we are indebted to Middleton Corporation for making this agreement.

During the year 1971 a new system of refuse collection was inaugurated, that of bulk collection by means of large containers. The Council agreed to the purchase of this special equipment and to the collection and disposal of trade refuse. A scale of charges was agreed upon as follows:-

#### Bulk Containers

On hire	10/- per week	£26 per year
Service charge (tipping)		£4 including tip charges
Individual loads		£5 including tip charges
If material is combustible		Middleton M.B. charges extra

This new innovation has been very well received by a number of traders both large and small, some hiring a container on a regular basis whilst others request independant loads. At the close of the year discussions took place on expanding this service by the purchase of more containers, of various sizes. These were put into service early 1972.

In instances this has helped to tidy up some areas by using a container in the place of a nest of dustbins and has also helped to economise on the costs involved emptying these bins.

The income from the traders use of the containers during the year amounted to:-	£1328.00
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The income from tipping during the year was:-	£224.26
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#### Dustbins

The dustbins are replaced by the Council, the cost being born by the rate fund. 760 dustbins were supplied during the year under this replacement scheme. In addition, 67 dustbins were sold principally to house-owners in new properties.

PAPER BALING

				<u>Sold For</u>					
				<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts</u>	<u>Qrs</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>s</u>	<u>d</u>
Amount baled during	1966			153	16	2	1230	6	0
"	"	"	1967	159	2	0	1145	10	6
"	"	"	1968	163	2	2	1141	17	0
"	"	"	1969	157	17	2	1302	2	10
"	"	"	1970	159	3	2	1351	9	9
"	"	"	1971	159.90	metric tonnes		£1767.37 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
"	"	"	1972	118.71	"	"	£1255.96		

SCRAP METAL

				<u>Sold For</u>					
				<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts</u>	<u>Qrs</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>s</u>	<u>d</u>
Amount collected	1966			5	10	0	26	16	0
"	"	1967		8	15	0	35	0	0
"	"	1968		13	11	2	32	0	9
"	"	1969		11	0	3	25	9	1
"	"	1970		11	1	3	41	19	8
"	"	1971		3	13	0	9	12	0
"	"	1972		25	12	2	89.69		

## CIVIC AMENITIES ACT 1967

With the coming into operation of this new Act, the local authorities were given powers to remove abandoned vehicles and to provide facilities whereby the general public could deposit debris not collected by the accepted refuse collection service. It also provided for the collection by local authorities of household goods too large or cumbersome for the refuse collection service; this service we have been giving for several years. It is noted however more and more use of this service is being made in that 1817 requests were made as against 1418 last year.

The records show the following:-

Number of vehicles dealt with by the department during the year .....	22
Number of requests for removal of additional household goods .....	1817

## SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The following table shows the approximate number of various sanitary conveniences in the district at the end of the year.

### CLOSETS

Privy - midden closets	Nil
Pail closets	16
Trough closets	NIL
Waste water closets	NIL
Fresh water closets	8053
Portable ash receptacles	8507

## SHOPS AND OFFICES

98 inspections of shops were made during the year. I am of the opinion that it is only by the time consuming method of repeated visits and education that much of the improvements will come. Some success is being seen but is so far only in small amounts. No doubt when the new shopping precinct becomes operative this will serve as a boost to the other shopkeepers to uplift their premises.

### OFFICES, SHOPS and RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

	Class of Premises				
	Offices	Retail Shops	Whole-sale shops ware-houses	Catering Establishments open to public canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
(1) No. of registered premises at end of year.	9	53	6	14	-
(2) No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.	9	53	3	14	-
(3) No. of exemptions at end of year:-					
Space (S.5) (2)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Temperature (S6)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Sanitary Convenience (S9)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Washing Facilities (S10)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL



## SWIMMING BATHS

The baths were extensively reconstructed in 1961-62. The building now houses one plunge bath, 10 slipper baths, and 2 vapour baths.

The plunge bath is 75 feet long, 27 feet wide and a graduated depth along its length from 3 feet 3 inches to 6 feet 3 inches. The feed water in the plunge bath is supplied from the town's main, and there is a continuous circulation treatment of the water, whilst in use. Water being drawn from the deep end of the bath is chlorinated, filtered, reheated and finally aerated before being returned to the shallow end of the plunge. The time for a complete change of water throughout the circulatory system is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

The temperature of the water in the plunge is maintained at approximately  $76^{\circ}\text{F.}$ , and tests to determine the alkalinity or otherwise of the water are taken three or more times daily as the circumstances demand. The figures maintained are:-

	pH value 7.8
	alkalinity 2 p.p. 1,000,000
Chlorine	residual 1 p.p. 1,000,000
	combined 1.5 p.p. 1,000,000

On one side of the entrance hall there are 5 slipper and 1 vapour bath for men, and on the other side of the hall are 5 slipper baths and 1 vapour bath for ladies. Sanitary accommodation is provided at suitable positions throughout the building.

## RODENT CONTROL

One trained Rodent Operative is employed part-time on this work. Regular surveys were made and all complaints given prompt attention. All sewers in the district received two treatments in accordance with the methods approved by the responsible Ministry and routine inspections and treatments were made at other Council properties.

The South East Lancashire Advisory Committee meets twice yearly under the auspices of the Divisional Rodent Office, joint action is planned between representatives when necessary.

The following table shows the number of inspections and treatments carried out during the period under review.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949

- (1) No. of Rodent Operatives employed - (a) Full Time - none.  
 - (b) Part Time - one
- (2) Action relating to rodent control during the year.

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
(a) No. of properties in the district.	7422	18
(b) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	1320	12
(c) No. of (b) infested by:-		
Rats	110	4
Mice	140	NIL
(d) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notified.	170	6
(e) No. of (d) infested by:-		
Rats	16	NIL
Mice	20	NIL

FOOD PREMISES

60 visits were made to food premises during the year. With the constantly recurring emphasis on outbreaks of food poisoning and dysentery, this is not a happy state of affairs. All food premises should be regularly visited as a matter of routine.

The following are the various types of premises in the district where food is prepared or sold.

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>No.</u>
General grocers and provision dealers	58
Greengrocers and fruiterers	8
Fishmongers	-
Meat shops (butchers, etc.)	15
Bakers and/or confectioners	13
Fried fish shop	9
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionary, minerals etc.	24
Licenced premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, etc.	56
Others	8

#### Milk Supply

Milk distributors	49
Dealer's licences - pasteurised milk	6
sterilised milk	45
tuberculin tested milk	7
Supplementary	
Licences - pasteurised milk	14
sterilised milk	15
tuberculin tested milk	15

Sampling milk is carried out by Officers of the Lancashire County Council.

#### BRUCELLOSIS

The animals on one farm became infected with brucellosis and it was necessary to serve notices on the owner of the farm for the pasteurising of infected milk prior to sale to the public.

It is pleasing to report that the farmer gave the fullest co-operation during the sampling of the milk and for this I am sincerely grateful. His readiness to do his best to improve the milk yield and to produce a good quality milk is to be commended.

It is unfortunate that in outbreaks of brucellosis, it results in some of the animals having to go for slaughter prematurely.

BRUCELLOSIS

Total No. of samples submitted - 110	Results		
	Positive	Negative	No Result
(a) Tuberculosis	NIL	NIL	NIL
(b) Brucellosis "ring test"	24	86	NIL
(c) Brucellosis "culture"	12	NIL	NIL
(d) Brucellosis "Biological"	NIL	NIL	NIL



## SAMPLING FOOD

I am indebted to Dr. C.H.T. Wade, County Medical Officer of Health for the following particulars of samples taken within the District.

A total of 98 samples was obtained comprising 55 milks (3 of which were Channel Islands Milk) and 43 others as follows:-

1 Flour	1 Curry Sauce, canned
1 Chip Straws	1 Garden Peas, canned
1 Fresh Pears	1 Chocolate Sponge
1 Fresh Apples	pudding, canned
1 Corned Beef	1 Chicken and Liver Pate
1 Hot Pot Pie	1 Fresh Cream
1 Fresh Minced Meat	1 Mixed Peppers
1 Hamburgers	1 Arrowroot
1 Bacon	1 French Mustard
1 Full Fat Soft Cheese	1 Chicken Rissoles
1 Fresh Gooseberries	1 Turkey & Ham Loaf, loose
1 Fresh Cream Pasteurised	1 Pork Sausages
2 Beef Paste	1 Cumberland Sausages
1 Pork Brawn	1 Brawn
1 Chocolate Dessert	1 Pastry Mix
1 Stuffing and Sausage Meat, canned	1 Ground Almonds
5 Junior Meals	1 Marzipan
1 Tomatoes, canned	1 Cheese
1 Milk Bread	1 Yogurt, low fat
	1 Christmas Pudding

I give below those samples on which the County Analyst gave adverse reports:-

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Flour	The sievings submitted with the sample (wt 1.2 gm) and approximately 0.36% of the 15 oz sample itself consisted of small spherical aggregates of flour contaminated with approximately 8% of mineral oil 6% of colloidal iron - suggesting that a splash of medicine lubricant had become dispersed in the food.	Suppliers Informed.
Brawn	Meat and Gelatine 54%. Brawn should contain not less than 60% meat.	Manufacturer interviewed and cautioned.

## SLAUGHTERHOUSE & MEAT INSPECTION

This is the seventh year a full 100% meat inspection has been carried out and it is pleasing to be able to report this.

The figures in the following table show a decrease in the number of animals killed as compared with 1971.

When converted to the unit equivalent it is found that the decrease in the overall throughput is from 310278 units to 309948 units. This can then be calculated to equate the provision of fresh meat for a population of 206632.

CARCASE AND OFFAL inspected and condemned in whole or part

	Cattle Excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	10,206	2,485	20	51,535	26,636
Number Inspected	10,206	2,485	20	51,535	26,636
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	1	3	39
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	1,197	806	NIL	2,020	4,903
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	11.73%	32%	5%	3.93%	18.55%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

The following amounts of meat were found to be unfit for food at the slaughterhouses.

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts</u>	<u>lbs</u>
Other Diseases - Offal	12	-	22
Carcase	3	9	90
	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 0

The condemned meat is collected and disposed of by an approved trader.

The regulations curtailing the number of hours of slaughter have proved their worth and I think in the main, the trade have realised that it is more economical to concentrate their throughput and not just "red tape" on the part of the local authorities. However there have been occasions when the allotted hours have been extended but as, has been pointed out to the proprietors any increase in their trade beyond the output of their employees would indicate an increase in manpower and not an extension of permitted slaughtering hours.

The hours permitted are as follows:-

Monday	7 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Tuesday )	
Wednesday )	
Thursday )	7 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Friday )	
Saturday	7 a.m. to 12 noon

One hour to be taken for lunch. The last animal to be killed one hour before finishing time.



## HOUSING

### Number of New Dwellings Erected During the Year

1.	By the local authority	Maisonettes	NIL
		Flats	NIL
2.	By other local authorities	Houses	NIL
		Flats	NIL
3.	By other bodies or persons	Houses	260
		Flats	14

Total number of dwellings owned by any local authority existing in the district at the end of the year. 1249

### Inspections of Dwellings During the Year

1.	(a) Total number of dwellings inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	651
	(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal made for the purpose.	884
	(c) Number of dwellings in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit.	98
2.	Total number of dwellings existing at the end of the year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which:-	
	(a) Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders have been made ( at any time).	104
	(b) Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders have not yet been made.	85

### Houses Demolished

#### A. In or adjoining Clearance Areas

1.	Houses unfit for human habitation	4
2.	Persons displaced during the year from houses to be demolished or closed.	NIL
3.	Families displaced during the year from houses to be demolished or closed.	NIL

B. Not in or Adjoining Clearance Areas

- |    |   |     |
|----|---|-----|
| 1. | As a result of formal or informal procedure under S.16 or S.17 (1), Housing Act 1957. | NIL |
| 2. | Persons displaced during the year from houses to be demolished or closed.             | NIL |
| 3. | Families displaced during the year from houses to be demolished or closed.            | NIL |

C. Unfit Houses Closed

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | As a result of formal or informal procedure under S.16 (4) S.17 (1) and S35 (1) Housing Act 1957. | 2 |
| 2. | Persons displaced during the year from houses to be closed.                                       | 1 |
| 3. | Families displaced during the year from houses to be closed.                                      | 1 |

Unfit Houses Made Fit

- |    |   |    |
|----|---|----|
| 1. | By owners after informal action by local authority. | 81 |
| 2. | After formal notice under Public Health Acts.       | 23 |

\* House Purchase and Housing Acts 1961, 1964, & 1969  
Standard Grants - Action During the Year

	<u>No. of dwellings or other buildings affected</u>
1. Application submitted to local authority for improvement to:-	
(a) Full standard	42
(b) Reduced standard	NIL
2. Total applications approved by local authority for improvement to:-	
(a) Full standard	42
(b) Reduced standard	NIL
3. Work completed	48
3. Particulars of any action taken relating to compulsory improvement of dwelling.	NIL

\* Housing Act 1969 - Improvement grants etc:-

No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected in schemes of

Action during year:-

1. Submitted by private individuals to local authority.
2. Approved by local authority.
3. Submitted by local authority to Ministry.
4. Finally approved by Ministry.
5. Work completed.
6. Additional separate dwellings included in (5) above.

Owner Occupied	Others	Local Authority
29	4	NIL
28	4	NIL
NIL	NIL	114
NIL	NIL	NIL
NIL	NIL	25
NIL	NIL	NIL

7. Any other action taken under the Acts, e.g. General Improvement Areas. (Brief particulars.)

Council have had under active consideration one Council Improvement Area covering some 120 properties.

\* With regard to the compilation of the figures under this heading, I wish to express my thanks to the Engineer and Surveyor.





